

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

SASA MASLIC, et al.

Plaintiffs,

vs.

ISM VUZEM d.o.o., et al.

Defendants.

Case No. 5:21-cv-02556-BLF

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER  
FOR LITIGATION INVOLVING  
HIGHLY SENSITIVE CONFIDENTIAL  
INFORMATION AND TRADE  
SECRETS

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted. Accordingly, Plaintiffs and Defendants Eisenmann Corporation and Tesla, Inc. hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3, below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information under seal; Civil Local Rule 79-5 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of information or items under this Order.

2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c).

2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as well as their support staff).

2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”.

2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things, testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or responses to discovery in this matter.

2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to the litigation who (1) has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a consultant in this action, (2) is not a past or current employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor, and (3) at the time of retention, is not anticipated to become an employee of a Party or of a Party’s competitor.

2.7 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information or Items: extremely sensitive “Confidential Information or Items,” disclosure of which to another Party or Non-Party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

2.8 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

2.9 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal entity not named as a Party to this action.

2.10 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

2.11 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees, consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

2.12 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery Material in this action.

2.13 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and subcontractors.

2.14 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

2.15 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a Producing Party.

### 3. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material. However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.

1     4.     DURATION

2           Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by this  
 3     Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court order  
 4     otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all claims and  
 5     defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after the  
 6     completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
 7     including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to  
 8     applicable law.

9     5.     DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

10        5.1    Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party or  
 11     Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care to  
 12     limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards. To the  
 13     extent it is practical to do so, the Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts  
 14     of material, documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other  
 15     portions of the material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not  
 16     warranted are not swept unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

17           Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are shown  
 18     to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to unnecessarily  
 19     encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens  
 20     on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

21           If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for  
 22     protection do not qualify for protection at all or do not qualify for the level of protection initially  
 23     asserted, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other parties that it is withdrawing the  
 24     mistaken designation.

25        5.2    Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order  
 26     (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered,  
 27     Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so  
 28     designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

1 Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

2 (a) for information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but  
3 excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party  
4 affix the legend “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES  
5 ONLY” to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material  
6 on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected  
7 portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins) and must specify, for each  
8 portion, the level of protection being asserted.

9 A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection  
10 need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material  
11 it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the  
12 material made available for inspection shall be deemed “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –  
13 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.” After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants  
14 copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof,  
15 qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the  
16 Producing Party must affix the appropriate legend (“CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY  
17 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”) to each page that contains Protected Material.  
18 If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party  
19 also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the  
20 margins) and must specify, for each portion, the level of protection being asserted.

21 (b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the  
22 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
23 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. The  
24 Designating Party shall also have a right, up to 30 days after the close of the deposition, hearing, or  
25 other proceeding, to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which protection is sought  
26 and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of the testimony that are  
27 appropriately designated for protection within the 30 days shall be covered by the provisions of this  
28 Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a Designating Party may specify, at the deposition or up

1 to 30 days afterwards, that the entire transcript shall be treated as “CONFIDENTIAL” or  
2 “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

3 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition, hearing or  
4 other proceeding to include Protected Material so that the other parties can ensure that only  
5 authorized individuals who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
6 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition  
7 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL  
8 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY.”

9 Transcripts containing Protected Material shall have an obvious legend on the title page that  
10 the transcript contains Protected Material, and the title page shall be followed by a list of all pages  
11 (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been designated as Protected Material and the  
12 level of protection being asserted by the Designating Party. The Designating Party shall inform the  
13 court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is prepared before the expiration of a 30-  
14 day period for designation shall be treated during that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY  
15 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After  
16 the expiration of that period, the transcript shall be treated only as actually designated.

17 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any  
18 other tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the  
19 container or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend “CONFIDENTIAL”  
20 or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”. If only a portion or portions of  
21 the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the extent practicable, shall  
22 identify the protected portion(s) and specify the level of protection being asserted.

23 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
24 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party’s  
25 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
26 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated  
27 in accordance with the provisions of this Order.  
28

6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the original designation is disclosed.

6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered, to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely manner.

6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court intervention, the Challenging Party may, if there is good cause for doing so, at any time file and serve a motion under Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) for a ruling that the Discovery Material in question is not entitled to the status and protection of the Producing Party's designation. Each such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph.

The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating

Party. Frivolous challenges and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to afford the material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's designation until the court rules on the challenge.

## 7. ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

7.1 Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL DISPOSITION).

Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

7.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated "CONFIDENTIAL" only to:

(a) the Receiving Party's Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(d) the court and its personnel;

(e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, and



1 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
2 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

3 (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
4 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
5 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
6 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
7 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
8 Stipulated Protective Order.

9 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian  
10 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

11 7.3 Disclosure of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY”  
12 Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the  
13 Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any information or item designated “HIGHLY  
14 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” only to:

15 (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as  
16 employees of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the  
17 information for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be  
18 Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

19 (b) Experts of the Receiving Party (1) to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary  
20 for this litigation, (2) who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound”  
21 (Exhibit A), and (3) as to whom the procedures set forth in paragraph 7.4(a), below, have been  
22 followed;

23 (c) the court and its personnel;

24 (d) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors,  
25 and Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who  
26 have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A); and

27 (e) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian  
28 or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

1           7.4    Procedures for Approving or Objecting to Disclosure of “HIGHLY  
 2    CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” Information to Experts.

3                   (a) Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to in writing by the Designating  
 4    Party, a Party that seeks to disclose to an Expert (as defined in this Order) any information or item  
 5    that has been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” pursuant  
 6    to paragraph 7.3(b) first must make a written request to the Designating Party that (1) identifies the  
 7    general categories of “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information  
 8    that the Receiving Party seeks permission to disclose to the Expert, (2) sets forth the full name of  
 9    the Expert and the city and state of his or her primary residence, (3) attaches a copy of the Expert’s  
 10   current resume, (4) identifies the Expert’s current employer(s), (5) identifies each person or entity  
 11   from whom the Expert has received compensation or funding for work in his or her areas of  
 12   expertise or to whom the expert has provided professional services, including in connection with a  
 13   litigation, at any time during the preceding five years, and (6) identifies (by name and number of  
 14   the case, filing date, and location of court) any litigation in connection with which the Expert has  
 15   offered expert testimony, including through a declaration, report, or testimony at a deposition or  
 16   trial, during the preceding five years.

17                   (b) A Party that makes a request and provides the information specified in the  
 18   preceding respective paragraphs may disclose the subject Protected Material to the identified  
 19   Expert unless, within 14 days of delivering the request, the Party receives a written objection from  
 20   the Designating Party. Any such objection must set forth in detail the grounds on which it is based.

21                   (c) A Party that receives a timely written objection must meet and confer with the  
 22   Designating Party (through direct voice to voice dialogue) to try to resolve the matter by agreement  
 23   within seven days of the written objection. If no agreement is reached, the Party seeking to make  
 24   the disclosure to the Expert may file a motion as provided in Civil Local Rule 7 (and in compliance  
 25   with Civil Local Rule 79-5, if applicable) seeking permission from the court to do so. Any such  
 26   motion must describe the circumstances with specificity, set forth in detail the reasons why the  
 27   disclosure to the Expert is reasonably necessary, assess the risk of harm that the disclosure would  
 28   entail, and suggest any additional means that could be used to reduce that risk. In addition, any

1 such motion must be accompanied by a competent declaration describing the parties' efforts to  
 2 resolve the matter by agreement (i.e., the extent and the content of the meet and confer discussions)  
 3 and setting forth the reasons advanced by the Designating Party for its refusal to approve the  
 4 disclosure.

5 In any such proceeding, the Party opposing disclosure to the Expert shall bear the burden of  
 6 proving that the risk of harm that the disclosure would entail (under the safeguards proposed)  
 7 outweighs the Receiving Party's need to disclose the Protected Material to its Expert.

8 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
 9 LITIGATION

10 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that  
 11 compels disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL" or  
 12 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" that Party must:

13 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include  
 14 a copy of the subpoena or court order;

15 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in  
 16 the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject to  
 17 this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective Order; and

18 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
 19 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

20 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the  
 21 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as  
 22 "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" before a  
 23 determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued, unless the Party has obtained  
 24 the Designating Party's permission. The Designating Party shall bear the burden and expense of  
 25 seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and nothing in these provisions should  
 26 be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party in this action to disobey a lawful  
 27 directive from another court.  
 28

9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS LITIGATION

(a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY". Such information produced by Non-Parties in connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order. Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking additional protections.

(b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

1. promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a Non-Party;

2. promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific description of the information requested; and

3. make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

(c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made

of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

(a) The inadvertent production by a Party of Discovery Material subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege, work-product protection, or any other applicable privilege or protection, despite the Producing Party’s reasonable efforts to prescreen such Discovery Material prior to production, will not waive the applicable privilege and/or protection if a request for return of such inadvertently produced Discovery Material is made promptly after the Producing Party learns of its inadvertent production.

(b) When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, each Receiving Party shall promptly return such Protected Material or Discovery Material and all copies to the Producing Party, except for any pages containing privileged markings by the Receiving Party which shall instead be destroyed and certified as such by the Receiving Party to the Producing Party. This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

(c) Nothing herein shall prevent the Receiving Party from preparing a record for its own use containing the date, author, addresses, and topic of the inadvertently produced Discovery Material and such other information as is reasonably necessary to identify the Discovery Material and describe its nature to the Court in any motion to compel production of the Discovery Material.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to

1 seek its modification by the court in the future.

2       12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order  
3 no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any  
4 information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no  
5 Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by  
6 this Protective Order.

7       12.3 Export Control. Protected Material that is designated by a Designating Party that  
8 resides in the United States may be additionally designated as “Subject to Export Control,” if the  
9 Designating Party reasonably believes that the Protected Material may be subject to any United  
10 States export control, including any applicable law or regulation. Such designations shall be made  
11 in accordance with the protocol for designating Disclosure or Discovery Material set forth in  
12 Section 5. Protected Material that is additionally designated as “Subject to Export Control” must be  
13 stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location in the United States and in a secure  
14 manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order. To ensure  
15 compliance with applicable United States Export Administration Regulations, Protected Material  
16 that is designated as “Subject to Export Control” may not be exported outside the United States or  
17 released to any foreign national (even if within the United States).

18       12.4 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or  
19 a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the  
20 public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any  
21 Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 79-5. Protected Material may only be filed  
22 under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at  
23 issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing  
24 that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled  
25 to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party’s request to file Protected Material under seal  
26 pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e) is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the  
27 Protected Material in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 79-5(e)(2) unless otherwise  
28 instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in section 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60-day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

DATED: 10/26/2023

/s/ William D. Dresser

Attorney for Plaintiffs

DATED: 10/26/2023

/s/ Maxwell V. Pritt

Attorney for Defendant Eisenmann Corporation

DATED: 10/26/2023

/s/ Aaron D. Langberg

Attorney for Defendant Tesla, Inc.

PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED: \_\_\_\_\_

Hon. Beth Labson Freeman  
United States District Judge

EXHIBIT AACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name], of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address], declare under penalty of perjury that I have read  
 in its entirety and understand the Stipulated Protective Order that was issued by the United States  
 District Court for the Northern District of California on \_\_\_\_\_ [date] in the case of *Maslic, et al.*  
*v. ISM Vuzem d.o.o., et al.*, Case No. 5:21-cv-02556-BLF. I agree to comply with and to be bound  
 by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure  
 to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly  
 promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this  
 Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions  
 of this Order.

I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the  
 Northern District of California for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Stipulated Protective  
 Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after termination of this action.

I hereby appoint \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full name] of  
 \_\_\_\_\_ [print or type full address and telephone number]  
 as my California agent for service of process in connection with this action or any proceedings  
 related to enforcement of this Stipulated Protective Order.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

City and State where sworn and signed: \_\_\_\_\_

Printed name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [printed name]

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_  
 [signature]